

The Weather

Partly cloudy today; tomorrow fair. Detailed report on p.

NO. 5626.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1922.

Radio Science

Commands World Attention—Read The Herald Radio Page.

ONE CENT.

STRIKE IN MINES BEGINS; LEWIS ASSERTS 600,000 MEN WILL BE OUT TODAY

BITTER FIGHT SEEN

Workers' Chief Expects 100,000 Nonunionists To Join Walkout.

95,000 IN ILLINOIS QUIT IN ADVANCE

Wives of Toilers Guard Small Savings for Long Struggle.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—A complete tie-up of bituminous and anthracite coal mines wherever the miners are organized in the United States and Western Canada was predicted tonight by officials of the United Mine Workers of America as early reports of the walkout of day shift came in. The order for suspension of work officially in effect at midnight tonight, was in fact in force in many States from six to eight hours earlier, according to the reports, in those States where mines do not operate night shifts.

The complete force of the walkout will be evidenced tomorrow morning, President John L. Lewis declared, and he anticipated that 100,000 nonunion miners would join the 500,000 union workers expected to walkout.

Not to Get Strike Benefits. "At least 600,000 men will be with us when Saturday dawns," he said. "I do not know of one district where the suspension order will be disobeyed. Our early reports show that most of the men went out when the day shift quit."

It is understood that the executive board discussed the advisability of issuing a formal strike order today, although no official confirmation of this was given. As the walkout is based on a "suspension order" no strike benefits will be paid from the international headquarters. Strike benefits cannot be paid except following a strike order. Union officials said that districts and local unions will use their own funds, if necessary, before any appeal will be made to the international union.

Walkout Proceeds Quietly. No last-minute instructions were sent out by headquarters. It was said that the districts had had of their instructions, and that the walkout was proceeding quietly and without violence, as planned.

President Lewis will leave William Green, secretary-treasurer, in charge here when he leaves for New York and Washington. Lewis will appear before the House Labor Committee Monday, where legislative proposals touching on the walkout are to be considered. Later he will go to New York and confer with the anthracite operators on the wage scale, under consideration.

N Break in Indiana. The utmost calm was evidenced around the headquarters here. There was no sign of anything unusual going on. Officials came and went, but there were no conferences, and the air of something big impending was lacking.

President Lewis expressed confidence that the Indiana situation would remain on strike until the policy committee acts, despite any action by the Kansas State Industrial Court. He also said that the reported "break" of Southern Indiana and Kentucky miners was not a break, but action by President Lonnie Jackson, of the district, which had been approved. The miners in that district are under contract until April 1, 1923.

95,000 Illinois Miners Walk Out at 4 o'Clock

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.—Ninety-five thousand miners walked out of Illinois coal mines at 4 p. m. today.

Reports to Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, and to operators with headquarters here are that the walkout was 100 per cent perfect throughout the State. Illinois miners work eight consecutive hours, from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. in most mining districts, although some of them go to work at 7:30 a. m. The day shift ended early in the afternoon and as early as 3 p. m. Reports began to come by telephone and wire here that the great exodus from the mines was under way.

Pumpmen Protect Mines. "They are all out," was the report from Benton, center of the great Franklin County fields, where moor bituminous coal is mined than in any other area of equal size in the country.

Reports from Pana, Murphysboro, Pekin, Harrisburg, Belleville, Carbondale, Carlinville, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Eldorado, Centerville and Hillsboro declared that the miners were closed there when the day shift went off, and are now in charge of guards and the engineers and pumpmen who will protect them from becoming flooded.

There was none of the holiday spirit in the hearts of the men as they walked out of the mines in this territory. Realizing that they are in for the most bitter strike that they have ever faced, they emerge from the cars that shot them into the daylight, tools on their backs, faces blackened.

Guarding Their Money. Payday yesterday did not cause the usual celebrations, poolrooms were deserted, bootleggers who depend on miners for their "white mule" trade had to look elsewhere.

Hundreds of women waited around the pay offices and took the money as soon as the men were paid. It is going to be the last they will see for a long time, they believe, and every man who could work was on the job for this, the last day.

The walkout was inaugurated in

GIVE STRIKE FREE REIN

Government to Sit Tight Unless Famine Develops.

The government has decided to give the coal strike a free rein until a fuel emergency arises. Official activity, it would seem, will be confined for the time being to Congressional hearings. That "something" which Daugherty had said would "happen one minute after midnight," March 31, as the governments first act in protecting the public against the walk-out, failed to develop. "I will have no statement to make," Daugherty declared late last night.

As a result of yesterday's Cabinet meeting, it was said, the administration has decided upon a policy which Secretary of Labor Davis described as "sitting tight."

STRIKE PROBE WILL CONTINUE

House Labor Committee May Urge President Name Board of 3.

SENATE IS WAITING

Sutherland Blocks Calder's Resolution for Inquiry by Trade Commission.

Although the last-minute attempt of Congress to halt the coal miners' strike failed when the two resolutions urging President Harding to call a conference to Washington immediately for the purpose of agreeing to postpone the strike thirty days were rejected by the House Labor Committee yesterday, nevertheless the committee hearings will continue.

Leading members of the National Coal Association, the operators' organization, said today to testify before the committee today. And John L. Lewis expects to appear Monday. This testimony, it was said, will form the basis of further resolutions urging the appointment of a commission of three by the President to investigate the strike issues further.

No Split of Conciliation. Such a commission, it was hinted in labor circles, will not be warmly received by the miners' organization. Objection is being raised, not only because of the miners' inability to arrive at any conclusions which would make for a settlement. Spokesmen for the operators, however, would prefer such a commission to a reinstatement of the Federal Trade Commission to its function of gathering information under oath, it was said. Nevertheless, both sides of the controversy, it is understood, look upon the present Congressional investigation merely as an opportunity to get their views on record before an official body.

The spirit of conciliation, it was intimated by both miners' representatives and spokesmen for the operators, will be absent from the testimony to be given before the House Labor Committee.

Calder Resolution Blocked. In the Senate, which for the time being is expected to delay a secondary part in the Congressional strike inquiry, a resolution of Senator Sutherland, New York, asking the Federal Trade Commission to make a comprehensive report on the coal situation, including charges of profiteering, was blocked on objection by Senator Sutherland, West Virginia. The resolution calling for an exhaustive study is similar to one offered by him in 1917 respecting anthracite coal. It resulted in a complete report on the anthracite situation.

If the Calder resolution passes the Senate it will provide the machinery whereby the Federal Trade Commission can present conditions in the production and distribution of bituminous coal; the factors in the cost of production, including labor, investment, supplies and all other items; transportation costs; margins in wholesaling, jobbing and retailing and the price paid by the public.

gloomy weather in most parts of the State. Heavy rains made the little coal mine towns dreary spots surrounded by black mud. The miners were observed going bare-footed in the southern parts of the State to save shoes and stockings.

To "Starve It Through." With strike benefits doubtful because the walkout is a "suspension" and not a strike, the economy lines are already tightly drawn, and reports to bankers are that miners are not buying anything they can avoid.

Thousands of miners are depending on truck gardens to see them through the summer, and those living in little shacks with no garden plot are seeking permission to make gardens in vacant lots.

Many miners who are sons of farmers, attracted by high wages, are preparing to go back to the farms. But the great majority of Illinois miners are foreign-born, and they are intending to "starve it through" if necessary.

All Set for the Avalanche.—By J. N. Darling.



Both Sides in Coal Strike Explain Their Attitude

Vice President of Labor Federation Speaks For Miners and Wholesalers' Director Gives His Views.

The great coal strike, involving more than 500,000 men, who with their families, will embrace approximately 2,500,000 persons, is now in effect.

The significance of this tremendous upheaval is set forth in exclusive statements by Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, giving the side of labor, and George M. Cushing, managing director of the wholesale coal association, giving the side of the operators.

Woll says: "If the attitude of the mine operators and owners is correct, then our whole conception of contractual obligation has been in error. Honor between men has been destroyed and anarchy will reign in the relations of mankind."

Cushing says: "If this strike is any supreme test at all it is the test of the central competitive field. It really reflects the tendency of the operators to go it alone, each for himself. If the public is willing to pay the operators' bills the operators will grant the miners' demands."

HONOR AT STAKE, DECLARES WOLL

By MATTHEW WOLL, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

On the eve of what may prove to be the suspension of work of the greatest magnitude ever experienced in our American industrial life, it is well for the people of our country to realize that in this industrial disturbance the workers are not at fault, but the blame rests solely and entirely upon the mine operators and owners.

This cessation of work is not to enforce any specific wage settlement but it is to demand of the mine operators and owners that they meet the organized wage earners in a conference, and through collective bargaining attempt to reach an understanding, mutually agreeable. Expressed in other words the mine workers demand recognition of their right to collective bargaining, a right denied by the mine operators and owners. This is the issue at stake. The right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively is conceived in every civilized nation of the world. And the present attitude of the mine operators and owners is in direct conflict with the enlightened opinion of our present civilization. Our national government time after time has expressed itself in favor of collective bargaining. And thus the mine owners and operators are even in conflict with the expressed attitude of our national government.

Surely in this issue there can be no impartial attitude on the part of anyone and the enlightened and fair judgment of all our people as well as of our national government should be on the side of the mine workers. And the influence of our government as well as that of the public judgment should be directed in channels so as to compel the mine operators and mine owners to recognize and respect the right of the wage earners to collective bargaining.

Conference Was Promised. There is still more involved in this present unfortunate controversy. The collective agreement on the eve of expiration was entered into at the solicitation and urgent appeal of the national government. And both operators and mine workers respected the national government's influence to adjust all differences between them through the process of collective bargaining. This was done, and this collective

Continued On Page Three.

THOUSANDS FLEE AS WATERS RISE IN MIDDLE WEST

Two Known Dead and Many Rendered Homeless by Floods.

CHICAGO, March 31.—With two known dead and many rendered homeless by the high waters which inundated practically all the lowlands of Southern Indiana and Illinois, rivers and small streams in the district are continuing to rise, threatening the worst flood in a number of years.

Relief measures at most of the towns and cities are being arranged in this district due to heavy rains of the river bottom and are being cared for by residents as the flood waters are almost blighted.

Interurban traffic is hard hit, with little hope of restoring service for several days. Thousands of acres of farm land were covered with water for the second time in ten days, and crop prospects are almost blighted.

Tests for Homeless. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.—Fifty tents to house the homeless in this district due to heavy rains of the Illinois River arrived here tonight.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 31.—Automobile roads are impassable in this district due to heavy rains of the past few days, and reports indicate a continued rising of streams. Further rain is predicted.

Families Forced to Flee. WASHINGTON, Ind., March 31.—Many families have been driven out of the river bottoms and are being cared for by residents as the flood waters of the White River reached a critical stage. Farm lands are under many feet of water.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 31.—Mildred Meagher, 7 years old, and her brother, Gordon, 8, were drowned here today when the bank of a small creek gave way under their weight.

EX-EMPEROR KARL MUCH IMPROVED

LISBON, March 31.—Dispatches from Funchal, where former Emperor Charles of Hungary has been critically ill, report that the Hapsburg pretender has perked through the crisis and is sensibly improved. The change is his condition was wholly unexpected and it is believed he will recover.

Two Indicted in Theft of Bonds From Treasury

Charles A. Clevenger, of 516 Rhode Island avenue northeast, and Urcel O. Wamsley, of Charlottesville, Va., former Treasury Department employees, were indicted by the federal grand jury yesterday in connection with the theft of \$175,000 in Liberty bonds which disappeared from the Treasury annex at 119 D street northeast about three months ago.

TWENTY-SEVEN ENGRAVING BUREAU EXECUTIVES LOSE THEIR JOBS BY SUDDEN ORDER OF PRESIDENT

Full List of Men Affected By President's Order

The following men were involved in the reorganization of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, made effective last night by an order issued by President Harding:

- LIST OF MEN DISMISSED.**
- | | |
|---|--|
| Director James L. Wilmett. | Chief Numbering Division Mrs. M. S. Kerfoot. |
| Assistant Director James J. Fisher. | Chief Wetting Division Thos. F. Roche. |
| Custodian of Dies, Rolls and Plates E. H. Ashworth. | Assistant Chief Wetting Division Frank W. Lerner. |
| Chief Clerk Adam P. Ruth. | Chief Printing Division William C. McKinney. |
| Foreman of Builders and Cleaners P. J. Farrell. | Chief Engineer Division George U. Rose. |
| Foreman of Garage James A. Chamberlain. | Chief Stamp Packing Division Eliz W. Scott. |
| Foreman of Plate Cleaners George Jacobs. | Superintendent of Electrolytic Section Thomas F. Slattery. |
| Storekeeper E. L. Beech. | Assistant Chief Engraving and Machine Division A. C. Steinbrenner. |
| Chief of Examining Division E. H. Ashworth. | Mechanical Expert and Designer B. R. Stickney. |
| Chief of Stamp Book and Coil Division Frank Campbell. | Assistant Chief Printing Division Jessie E. Swigert. |
| Chief Engraving and Machine Division Ralph H. Campbell. | Chief Stamp Perforating Division Nellie Wilding. |
| Chief Surface Division George C. Cole. | Superintendent Photo Lithograph Section H. I. Wilson. |
| Chief Stamp Gum Division F. L. Crocker. | Superintendent of Transfers Benjamin Goldsworthy. |
| Assistant Chief Surface Division William C. Deane. | Superintendent Picture Engravers G. F. C. Smilie. |
| Superintendent of Work John J. Deviny. | Assistant Chief Engineering Division Louis A. Hill. |
| Chief Binding Division George P. Jackson. | |
| Assistant Chief Binding Division John T. Howard. | |

- MEN APPOINTED AND NEW TITLE.**
- | | |
|--|---|
| Director Louis A. Hill. | Superintendent of Binding Division George P. Jackson. |
| Assistant Director John T. Perry. | Assistant Superintendent of Binding Division John T. Howard. |
| Superintendent of Plate Vaults Joseph McCauley. | Superintendent of Wetting Division Eugene Fugitt. |
| Chief Accountant J. F. Clark. | Superintendent Plate Printing Division John F. Hardie. |
| Superintendent Building Jacob de Hart. | Superintendent Plate Printing Division John T. Guilfoyle. |
| Technical Foreman of Plate Cleaners Andrew Kennedy. | Assistant Superintendent Engraving and Machine Division A. C. Steinbrenner. |
| Custodian of Supplies Lionel Willing. | Assistant Superintendent Printing Division Jesse E. Swigert. |
| Superintendent Engraving and Machine Division Edward Genger. | Assistant Superintendent Engraving Division Howard S. Nutter. |
| Superintendent Surface Printing Division John D. Myers. | |

Resent Senator New's Use Of Navy Radio to Campaign

Democratic Senators and Friends of Beveridge Protest to Denby Against Broadcasting Political Speeches.

Democratic Senators are aroused at the use of the navy's radio equipment for broadcasting political speeches like that of Senator New, of Indiana, Thursday. They may ask for an investigation.

New spoke to his constituents in Indiana, and was heard there clearly by hundreds of persons. His speech also was picked up in various other sections of the country. Friends of Senator Beveridge, New's opponent, were incensed.

Senator King, of Utah, Democratic member of the Naval Affairs Committee, called on Secretary Denby to protest against the use of the naval radio for political purposes.

Senator King was assured that there was no intention to use the broadcasting section in a partisan way, and that it was open to Democrats as well as Republicans if they cared to employ it. But King pointed out that an advantage had been given to New which Beveridge could not very well counteract.

King called attention also to the fact that the speech was sent out in an aerial wave length of 1,100 meters, which is in the band reserved exclusively for ship communication—600 to 1,600 meters. If the navy's wave lengths to spare, he thought, would be desirable to release them for private broadcasting.

The success of New's experiment has aroused keen interest among politicians who point to the possibility that the radio-phonograph may come into general use in political campaigns, saving time and expense. A candidate could address hundreds of his constituents simultaneously, without ever leaving his home. In addition, devices have been perfected which magnify the voice of the speaker and enable him to address crowds in auditoriums or other public meeting places, without the aid of a megaphone.

The fact that special receiving equipment is necessary to pick up the radio message is, of course, a drawback. It is estimated, however, that a million receivers may be installed in homes throughout the country at the present time, which would give a speech a fairly wide circulation. And the demand for receiving sets continues to be so great that manufacturers have difficulty in meeting it.

No intimation of the President's action preceded announcement of the wholesale dismissal of the Bureau officials. Many of those affected could not be reached last night and will not learn that their positions are vacant until this morning. Practically every official interviewed last night was dumbfounded at the suddenness of the dismissal.

Wilmett Intimated that he would see the President today.

One hour after Wilmett, the outgoing director, learned of his dismissal his personal files and belongings were removed from the office of the director and sent to his home in a taxi.

NO WARNING GIVEN

Decree Abolishes Office Of Six Chiefs of Divisions.

POLITICAL MOTIVE IN MOVE DENIED

Hill Succeeds as Head of Greatest Printing Plant In World.

Drastically, without previous notice or intimation, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was reorganized by an Executive order signed by President Harding at 6:45 o'clock last night.

All of the thirty-two executive heads of every division in the bureau are affected by the sweeping order. Twenty-eight of them were summarily dismissed.

James L. Wilmett, Director of the Bureau, was among those dismissed. Louis A. Hill, formerly assistant chief of the division of engraving, was immediately sworn into office as the newly appointed successor.

Only First Step. The reorganization, which abolishes the office of six division heads, and the general change of personnel, was decided upon as a preliminary step toward a complete readjustment of the bureau to a peace-time basis, after the conduct of the bureau, the Executive order stated.

The official Executive order stresses the declaration that "no political reasons" are behind the order.

Hill, the newly appointed director, states that a corps of accountants will be put to work in the morning checking over the supplies now on hand at the bureau, and that he "will not sign a receipt" until this work has been completed, approximately three weeks hence.

500 Must Go. The dismissal of 500 employees of the Bureau within the near future, 80 as "to work the least hardships" on those concerned, as arranged by former Director Wilmett, will be carried out under the new regime, according to Director Hill.

A half hour after the Executive order had been signed the names of eighteen new division executives had been submitted to the President by the new director and were approved. They will assume their duties when the bureau opens this morning.

Executive heads included in the dismissal, who were eligible for retirement, were entered upon the "retired" list simultaneously with the dismissal. These were the only exceptions noted in the dismissals.

Secret Service Suspected. Owing to the suddenness of the drastic reorganization and the apparent secrecy of the preparation, some of the bureau's executives discussed his future force reduction plans to newspapermen during the late afternoon—the belief that investigations had been given by Secretary Denby's men grew rather general last night.

Other than to state that he would "not sign a receipt for the stock of the bureau" until a corps of accountants had completed their investigation, the new director, Hill, refused to discuss at length the causes leading up to the changes in personnel or his plans for the future.

Speaking of the sudden move Hill said last night: "This is one of the most drastic steps in reorganization of government bureau in years. The outgoing officials were not transferred, they were dismissed from the service. I am not prepared to give the reasons the statement given out by the White House contains the substance of all that will be made public at this time. There has been a secret investigation of the bureau for the past three months. This has been made in the instance of President Harding in answer to numerous complaints."

Complaints Numerous. Questioned regarding the nature of the complaints Director Hill said they were "too numerous to mention."

No drastic changes in the administration of the bureau are contemplated, it was announced. "We may have further reductions in personnel," the director said, "but the only one on our plan is the dismissal of the outgoing officials. No further reductions in connection with the investigation are contemplated."

"For the good of the service" was the reason set forth for the action by the executive order, but no details were made known.

Wilmett Keeps Silent.

James L. Wilmett, the outgoing director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, would make no statement for publication regarding the sudden dismissal. "It has been a sudden I have not had time to think about it. I only heard that I was dismissed an hour ago," the director said.

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